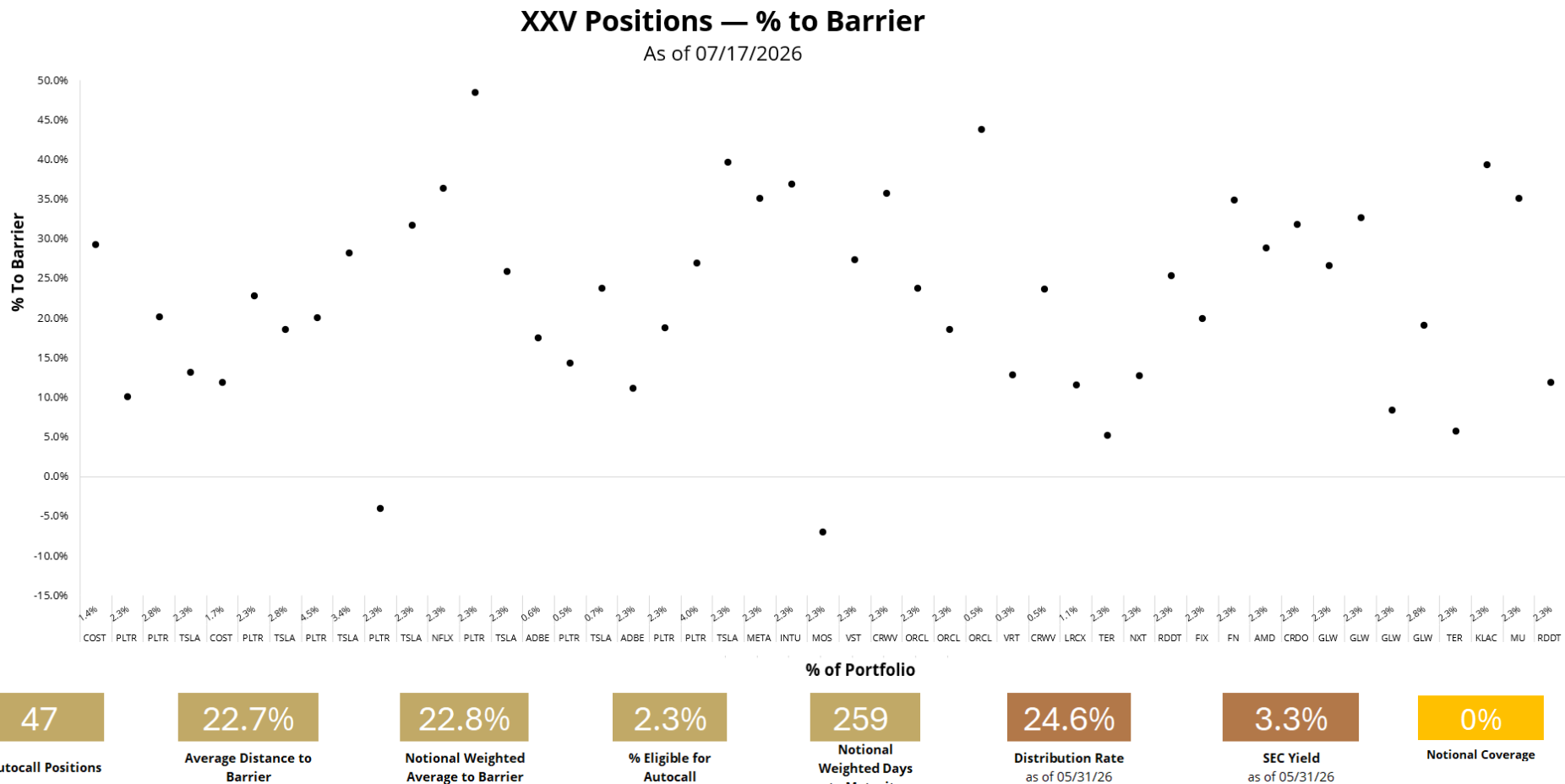


Simplify Ancorato Target 25 Distribution ETF (XXV)



Source: Bloomberg. Investing involves risk, including loss of principal. The performance data quoted represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Investment returns and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. For performance data current to the most recent month-end please call (855) 772-8488 or go to simplify.us/etfs. For standardized performance, click [here](#).

Holdings are subject to change. For the fund's current holdings, please visit [here](#).

The Distribution Rate is the annual rate an investor would receive if the most recently declared distribution, which includes option income, remained the same going forward. The Distribution Rate is calculated by multiplying an ETF's Distribution per Share by twelve (12), and dividing the resulting amount by the ETF's most recent NAV. The Distribution Rate represents a single distribution from the ETF and does not represent its total return. The distribution may include a combination of ordinary dividends, capital gains, and return of investor capital and has the potential to change during any given tax year. Please refer to the 19a-1 Notice, which can be found on the Fund's website, for information regarding the composition of distributions, including return of capital. The final determination of a distribution's tax character will be made on Form 1099-DIV.

SEC 30-Day Yield: The yield is calculated with a standardized formula and represents net investment income earned by a fund over a 30-day period, expressed as an annual percentage rate based on the fund's share price. The yield includes the effect of any fee waivers and/or reimbursements. Without waivers, yields would be reduced. This is also referred to as the "standardized yield", "30-Day Yield" and "Current Yield". The unsubsidized SEC 30-Day Yield does not reflect the effect of any fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements.

DEFINITIONS:

Long Put Option: Options position in which a put option is purchased, giving the holder the right, but not the obligation, to sell the underlying asset at a specified strike price on or before the option's expiration date. Long put options are commonly used to seek downside protection or to express a bearish view on the underlying asset. The maximum loss is generally limited to the premium paid, and the strategy does not guarantee protection against losses.

Moneyness: Describes the intrinsic value of an option's premium in the market. A contract is either "in the money", "out of the money", or "at the money". A call option is said to be "in the money" when the future contract price is above the strike price. A call option is "out of the money" when the future contract price is below the strike price.

Nasdaq 100 Index: The index is made up of equity securities issued by 100 of the largest non-financial companies listed on the Nasdaq stock exchange. It is a modified capitalization-weighted index.

Notional coverage: Refers to the extent to which the notional value of derivative positions (such as options or futures) provides exposure or protection relative to the value of the underlying portfolio or reference asset. It is typically expressed as a percentage of portfolio value and is used for descriptive and risk-monitoring purposes. Notional coverage does not represent actual invested capital or guaranteed protection.

Notional Exposure: Positions weighted by the dollar value of underlying asset including leverage conveyed by option exposure.

Notional-weighted days to maturity: Is a measure that shows the weighted average time to maturity of a group of positions.

Russell 2000 Index: The index represents the top 1000 companies by market capitalization in the United States.

S&P 500 Index: The index includes 500 leading U.S. large cap companies and captures approximately 80% coverage of the available market.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) before investing. This material must be preceded or accompanied by a prospectus. For prospectus, click [here](#).

An investment in the fund involves risk, including possible loss of principal.

The fund is actively-managed and is subject to the risk that the strategy may not produce the intended results. The fund is new and has a limited operating history to evaluate. The Fund invests in ETFs (Exchange-Traded Funds) and entails higher expenses than if invested into the underlying ETF directly. The lower the credit quality, the more volatile performance will be. When junk bonds sell off, the lowest-rated bonds are typically hit hardest known as blow up risk. Likewise, the riskiest bonds typically rise fastest in a bull market however these investments that don't have a credit rating are typically the most volatile, hard to price and the least liquid.

The Fund invests in ETFs (Exchange-Traded Funds) and is therefore subject to the same risks as the underlying securities in which the ETF invests as well as entails higher expenses than if invested into the underlying ETF directly.

The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate, or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. The use of leverage by the Fund, such as borrowing money to purchase securities or the use of options, will cause the Fund to incur additional expenses and magnify the Fund's gains or losses. The Fund's investment in fixed income securities is subject to credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (an obligation paid early) which could cause its share price and total return to be reduced. Typically, as interest rates rise the value of bond prices will decline and the fund could lose value.

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